Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procuer six subscribesr and become responsible for their subscriptions shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribersmay have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Proposals

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 30th of June, 1847, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of April, 1843, (to be decided by the 1st day of May,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2801 From Raleigh by Forestville, Franklinton, Staunton, Henderson, Ridgeway, Macon Depot and Littleton to Gaston, 87 miles and back, daily in rail road cars.

Leave Raleigh daily at 11 a m, arrive at Gaston same days by 7 p m.

Leave Gaston daily at 2½ a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 a m.

2802 From Raleigh by Middle Creek and Averysburg to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day (except Sunday) at 12 m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 3 a m.

Leave Fayetteville every day (except Sunday) at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 9 a m.

Proposals are invited to carry the great Northern and Southern mails, daily, on this route, by the following schedule, in wagons or such other vehicles as the contractor may select, so constructed as to secure the mails, and protect them against the weather.

Leave Raleigh daily at 11 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 12 night, arrive at Raleigh in 10 hours by 10 a m.

Proposals are also invited for the transportation of the great mail on the direct road from Raleigh to Columbia, S. C., via Rockingham, N. C.

2803 From Raleigh by Eagle Rock, Wakefield, Stanhope and Nashville, to Rocky Mount, 56 miles and back, three times a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 10 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 p. m.

2804 From Raleigh by Holly Springs, Haywood, Long Street, Rollin's Store and Pocket, to Johnsonville, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Johnsonville next day by 8 p m.

Leave Johnsonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 p m.

2805 From Raleigh by Moringsville, Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Trollinger's Bridge, Haw River, Albright's and Allemance, to Greensboro', 86 miles and back, three times a week, in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 12 m.

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 10 a m.

Proposals to supply Trollinger's Bridge three times a week on horse from Haw River will be considered.

2806 From Raleigh by Kelvin Grove, Roger's Store, Fishdam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Cameron's Mills and Van Hook's store, to Roxboro', 56 miles, and return by Mount Tirza, Red Mountain, Round Hill, Stagville and Flemington, to Raleigh, 52 miles—equal to 54 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day by 12 m.

Leave Roxboro' every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 9 a m.

2807 From Raleigh by Grove, Hackney's X Roads, Pittsboro', St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Lanesville, Ashboro', Spencer's Cotton Grove, to Salisbury, 115 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 12 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 9 p m.

☞ Proposals to run three times a week; also in four-horse post coaches will be considered.

2808. From Raleigh by Bushee's Store, Smithfield, Boon Hill, to Waynesboro', 51 miles and back, three times a week in two-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Waynesboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Waynesboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 6 p m.

Proposals to carr on horse are invited.

2809 From Forestville by New Light, Wilton and Granville to Oxford, 42 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Forestville every Wednesday and Saturday after arrival of the mail from Raleigh, say 1 p m, arrive at Oxford next days by 12 m.

Leave Oxford every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Forestville next day by 8 a m.

2810 From Forestville to Rollesville, 6 miles and back twice a week. Leave Forestville every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Rollesville same days by 3 p m.

Leave Rollesville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Forestville same days by 8 a m.

2811 From Fayetteville by Davis' Springs, Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill and Brightsville to Cheraw, 72 miles and back, six times a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day (except Sunday) at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw same days by 11 p m.

Leave Cheraw every day (except Sunday) at 12 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 5 p m.

Proposals are invited to carry the great Northern and Southern mails daily on this route, by the following schedule, in wagons or such other vehicles as the contractor may select, so constructed as to secure the mails and protect them from the weather.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 10 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 10 a m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 11 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same days by 11 p m.

Proposals are also invited for the transportation of the great mail on the direct road from Raleigh, N. C., to Columbia, S. C., via Rockingham, N. C.

2812 From Fayetteville by St. Paul's, Lumberton, Leesville, Gaddysville, and Marion c. h, S. C., to Jeffry's Creek, S. C., 85 miles and back, three times a week, in sulkies.

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jeffry's Creek next days by 4 p m.

Leave Jeffry's Creek every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 4 p m.

2813 From Fayetteville by Murchison's Mills, Johnsonville, Crain's Creek, Caronish, Carthage, Caladonia, Oak Corner, Sugg's Bridge, Uharee, Lassitas, Hill's Store, Salem Church, Mount Lebanon, and Healing Springs, to Salisbury, 116 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday by 5 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday by 5 p m.

Proposals to carry on horse or in sulkies are invited.

2814 From Fayetteville by Argyle, Solemn Grove, New Gilead, Clark's Mills, to Macedonia, and Butler's Mills, to Lawrenceville, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville next day by 5 p m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 4 p m.

2815 From Fayetteville by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook, and Robinson's to Wilmington, 85 miles and back, three times a week, in sulkies.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilmington next days by 9 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 9 a m.

Proposals to carry on horse will be considered.

2816 From Fayetteville by Clinton to Warsaw, 49 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p m, arrive at Warsaw next days by 8 a m.

Leave Warsaw every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 4 a m.

2817 From Lumberton by Philadelphus, Bolivar, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale and Alfordsville to Lumberton, equal to 35 miles, once a week.

Leave Lumberton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stewartsville next day by 9 a m, and return to Lumberton same day by 8 p m.

2818 From Elizabethtown by Big Swamp, Porter's Swamp, Fair Bluff, Gum Swamp, White Marsh, Whitesville and Western Prong to Elizabethtown, equal to 51 miles once a week.

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m.

Leave Fair Bluff every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 2 p m.

2819 From Porter's Swamp by Princess Ann to Leesville, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Porter's Swamp every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Leesville same day by 12 m.

Leave Leesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Porter's Swamp same day by 5 p m.

2820 From Tarboro by Oak Grove, Stantonsburg, to Waynesboro, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday at 11 a m, arrive at Waynesboro next day by 12 m.

Leave Waynesboro every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Tarboro next day by 12 m.

2821 From Rocky Mount by Tarboro, Sparta, Faulkland, Greenville and Pactolus to Washington, 70 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington next days by 1 a m.

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount next days by 1 a m.

2822 From Weldon by Halifax, Enfield, Battleboro, Rocky Mount, Vicksville, Tossnott Depot, Nahunta, Waynesboro, Goldsboro, Dudley, Faison's Depot, Warsaw, Strickland's Depot, Washington Depot, Wilmington and Smithville to Charleston, S. C., 320 miles and back, in railroad cars and steamboats.

Leave Weldon daily at 2 a m, arrive at Charleston next days by 7 a m.

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive a Weldon next days by 7½ p m.

Proposals are invited to carry the mail from Wilmington to Winyaw Bay in coaches, wagons or toher suitable vehicles, and from Winyaw Bay to Charleston in steamboats, in lieu of steamboat service down the Cape Fear River, and by sea to Charleston, the schedules of arrivals and departures to be so arranged as to form perfect connexions with the railroads at Wilmington and Charleston.

2823 From Weldon to Raleigh, 90 miles and back, daily in wagons or such other vehicles as the contractor may select, so constructed as to convey the great Northern and Southern mails and secure them against loss and the weather.

Leave Weldon daily at 7 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 10 a m.

Leave Raleigh daily at 11 a m, arrive at Weldon next days by 2 a m.

Proposals to end this route at Littleton or the nearest point on the Gaston and Raleigh rail will be considered.

2824 From Clinton, by Taylor's Bridge a burn to Gravely Hill, 29 miles and back, once

Leave Clinton every Tuesday at 5 a m, ar Gravely Hill same day by 12 m.

Leave Gravely Hill every Tuesday at 1 p m, rive at Clinton same day by 8 p m.

2825 From Clinton to Cox's store, 20 mi back, once a week.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 a Cox's store same day by 12 m.

Leave Cox's store every Friday at 1 at Clinton same day by 7 p m.

2826 From Taylor's Bridge, by Moore's Creek and Long Creek to W miles and back, once a week. Blac el to be supplied on return trip.

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Tu arrive at Wilmington next day by 6

Leave Wilmington every Monday rive at Taylor's Brige next day by 1

2827 From Warsaw, by Kenansvi Tuckahoe and Comfort, to Trenton, 5 back, once a week.

Leave Warsaw every Friday at 3 p m, arri Trenton next day by 8 p m.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, at Warsaw next day by 10 a m.

2828 From Waynesboro' to Falling Creek, miles and back, once a week.

Leave Waynesboro' every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Falling Creek same day by 6 p m.

Leave Falling Creek every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Waynesboro' same day by 11 a m.

2829 From Waynesboro', by Whitfield's mills, Sleepy Creek and Jericho, to Strabane, 29 miles and back once a week.

Leave Waynesboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Strabane same day by 8 p m.

Leave Strabane every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Waynesboro' same day by 3 p m.

2830 From Comfort, by Richland, Onslow c h, and French Mills to Swansboro', 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Comfort every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Swansboro' next day by 12 m.

Leave Swansboro every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Comfort next day by 6 p m.

2831 From Onslow c h by Snead's Ferry, Stump Sound and Topsail Sound, to Wilmington, 53 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Onslow c h every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day, by 4 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Onslow c h next day by 4 p m.

2832 From Beaufort to Pilottown, 85 miles and back, once a week, by water.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pilottown every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Pilottown every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Beaufort every Saturday by 6 p m.

2833 From Newbern by Pollocksville, Trenton, Kinston and Moseley Hall, to Waynesboro, 74 miles and back, three times a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Weldon, say at 2 a m, arrive at Waynesboro' same days by 12 p m.

Leave Waynesboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 12 p m.

Proposals for four horse coach service will be considered.

2834 From Newbern, by Cravensville, to Beaufort, 48 miles and back, three times a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Newbern every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Beaufort same days by 5 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 5 p m.

2835 From Newbern to Milton Park, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Milton Park same day by 3 p m.

Leave Milton Park every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 12 m.

2836 From Newbern to Core Creek, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Core Creek same day by 3 p m.

Leave Core Creek Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 12 m.

2837 From Pollocksville, by Cross Roads, to Hadnot's, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pollocksville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Hadnot's same day by 7 p m.

Leave Hadnot's every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Pollocksville same day by 12 m.

2838 From Stantonburg, by Speight's Bridge, Snow Hill, Hookerstown, Airy Grove, Kinston, Strabane, Albertson's, Sarneta and Kenansville, to Warsaw, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Warsaw next day by 6 p m.

Leave Warsaw every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonburg next day by 6 p m.

2839 From Greenville, by Hookerstown and Snow Hill to Goldsborough, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Greenville every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Goldsborough same days by 9 p m.

Leave Goldsborough every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Greenville same days by 9 p m.

Proposals for 2 horse coach service will be considered.

2840 From Hookerstown to Johnson's Mills, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hookerstown every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Johnson's Mills same day by 7 p m.

Leave Johnson's Mills every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Hookerstown same day by 11

2841 From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Bath same day by 9 a m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Belhaven Neck, 4 miles

Leave Belhaven every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same day by 9 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same day by 12 m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Swan Quarter same day by 3 p m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 12 m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Bath same days by 4 p m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p m; arrive at Washington same days by 8 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2842 From Washington by Hilliardstown, Belford, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Hilliardstown same day by 9 a m.

Leave Hilliardstown every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 7 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 12 m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same days by 4 p m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 11 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 4 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bath same days by 12 m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Washington same days by 5 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2843 From Washington by Hilliardstown, Belford, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Hilliardstown same day by 9 a m.

Leave Hilliardstown every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 7 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 12 m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same days by 4 p m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 11 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 4 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bath same days by 12 m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Washington same days by 5 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2844 From Washington by Hilliardstown, Belford, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Hilliardstown same day by 9 a m.

Leave Hilliardstown every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 7 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 12 m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same days by 4 p m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 11 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 4 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bath same days by 12 m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Washington same days by 5 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2845 From Washington by Hilliardstown, Belford, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Hilliardstown same day by 9 a m.

Leave Hilliardstown every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 7 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 12 m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same days by 4 p m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 11 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 4 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bath same days by 12 m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Washington same days by 5 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2846 From Washington by Hilliardstown, Belford, Pantego, Leechville, Belhaven, Swan Quarter c h, and Lake Landing, to Mattamuskeet and back, twice a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Hilliardstown same day by 9 a m.

Leave Hilliardstown every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 7 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 12 m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mattamuskeet same days by 4 p m.

Leave Mattamuskeet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swan Quarter same days by 11 a m.

Leave Swan Quarter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Belhaven same days by 4 p m.

Leave Belhaven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bath same days by 12 m.

Leave Bath every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Washington same days by 5 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, and to run three times a week, will be considered.

2847 From Plymouth, by Washington and Swift Creek Bridge, to Newbern, 70 miles and back, three times a week, in four horse coaches.

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Newbern same days by 8 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Washinton same days by 12 m, and at Plymouth same days by 9 p m.

2848 From Plymouth, by Cool Spring, to Columbia, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Plymouth every Wednesday, at 7 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m.

2849 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Bethel, Pitch Landing and Winton, to Murfreesboro', 63 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Windsor every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Murfreesboro' next days by 12 m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Windsor next days by 8 p m.

2850 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, New Lebanon, South Mills, Lake Drummond, Deep Creek, Va., to Norfolk, Va., 79 miles and back, three times a week in four horse post choaches.

Leave Edenton every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 6 p m.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 11 p m.

2851 From Edenton, by Ballard's bridge, Mintonsville, Gatesville, Sunbury and Middle Swamp, to Suffolk, Va., 65 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Suffolk next day by 11 a m.

Leave Suffolk every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Edenton next day by 8 p m.

2853 From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 12 m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 4 p m.

2854 From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Northwest river bridge, Va., Hickory Ground and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk next day 12 m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m.

2855 From Currituck c h, by Poplar Branch, to Powell's Point, 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck c h every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Powell's Point same day 5 p m.

Leave Powell's Point every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c h same day by 7 p m.

2856 From Franklin Depot, by South Quay, Winton, N. C. and Edenton to Plymouth, 103 miles and back three times a week in steamboats.

Leave Franklin Depot every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m; arrive Plymouth same days by 12 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m; arrive Depot same days by 8 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 2 horse coaches, be considered.

2859 From Westland to Littleton 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Westland every Wednesday at 5 a m; arrive at Littleton same day by 7 a m.

Leave Littleton every Thursday at 8 a m; arrive at Westland same day by 10 a m.

2860 From Warrenton to Macon Depot, 3 miles and back, daily in 2 horse coaches.

Leave Warrenton daily at 2 p m; arrive at Macon Depot same days by 3 p m.

Leave Macon Depot daily at 7 a m; arrive at Warrenton same day by 8 a m.

Proposals to carry on horse will be considered.

2861 From Ridgeway by Exchange and Woodworth to Boydtown, 30 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Boydtown same days by 12 m.

Leave Boydtown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Ridgeway same days by 3 p m.

Proposals to substitute 2 horse coach tri-weekly service between Henderson and Clarksville in lieu of the above will be considered.

2862 From Henderson by Williamboro' to Lynesville, 10 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Henderson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Lynesville same days by 9 a m.

Leave Lynesville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m; arrive at Henderson same days

Boydtown, Roxboro', Milton to Danville, Va.

2864 From Louisburg to Ransom's Bridge, 18 miles

Leave Louisburg every day at Ransom's Bridge same day by 11

Leave Ransom's Bridge every Saturday arrive at Louisburg same day by 7 p m.

2865 From Fraklinton by Wilton, Talo Hill and Red Mountain to Hillsboro', and back once a week.

Leave Franklinton every Wednesday at 3 p m arrive at Hillsboro' next day by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 5 a m; arrive at Franklinton next day by 8 a m.

2866 From Oxford, by Oakhill, Young's X Roads, Brownsville, Abram's Plains, Bullocks, Waterloo, to Oxford, equal to 25 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Oxford every Monday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Oxford next days by 12 m.

2867 From Oxford, by Tallyho, Dutchville, Knapp of Reeds, Stagville, Lipscomb and Enoe Mills to Hillsborough, 42 miles and back once a week.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 am; arrive at Hillsborough same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m.

2868 From Chapel Hill by Frice's Store, Prattsburgh, West Point, Fishdam and Tranquility to Wilton, 39 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Wilton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Wilton every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 6 p m.

2869 From Hillsborough, by Cedar Grove, Junto, Prospect Hill and Gordonton to Leasburg, 32 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hillsborough every Thursday at 6 p m; arrive at Leasburg next day by 12 m.

Leave Leasburg every Friday at 1 p m; arrive at Hillsborough next day by 9 a m.

2870 From Hillsborough by Walnut Grove and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro', 24 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hillsborough every Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Roxboro' same day by 4 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Hillsborough same day by 4 p m.

2871 From Hillsborough by Hawfields, Mount Willing and McDaniels, to Hartshorn, 34 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hillsborough every Thursday at 7 a m; arrive at Hartshorn same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hartshorn every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Hillsborough same day by 5 p m.

2872 From Mason Hall by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Fawcett's Store, Mooresville, Stony Creek, Anderson's Store and High Towers to Leasburg, 57 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mason Hall every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Leasburg next day by 12 m.

Leave Leasburg every Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Mason Hall next day by 7 p m.

2873 From Greensboro' by Ramsboro', High Rock, Slade's, Brown's Store and Yancyville to Milton, 54 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 m; arrive at Milton next days by 12 m.

Leave Milton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m: arrive at Greensboro' next days by 12 m.

Proposals for 4 horse coach service will be considered.

2874 From Greensboro' by Jamestown, Brummell's, Rich Fork and Lexington to Salisbury, 52 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Greensboro' same days by 12 p m.

2875 From Greensboro', by Shaw's Mills, Clapp's, Holt's Store, Harrisburn, Rock Creek, Snow Camp Sandy Grove, Mudlick, Hickory Mountain, Cane Creek, Hadly's Mills and Rock Rest to Pittsboro', 68 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensborro' every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Pittsboro' next day by 5 p m.

Leave Pittsboro' every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Greensboro' next day by 5 p m.

2876 From Greensboro' by Fentriss, Centre and New Salem to Ashboro', 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 9 a m; arrive at Ashboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Grensboro' same day by 3 p m.

2877 From Greensboro' by Hillsdale, Mount Zion, Troublesome, Reidsville and Rawlingburg, to Danville, Va, 52 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Greensboro' every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m; arrive at Danville same days by 10 p m.

Leave [illegible] and [illegible]
Saturday [illegible]
[illegible] Saturday and Tuesday by 1 p m.

Leave Wytheville every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Grensboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 8 a m.

☞ Proposals to carry in 4 horse coaches will be considered.

2879 From Reidsville by Wentworth to Leaksville, 16 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Leaksville same days by 12 m.

Leave Leaksville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Reidsville same days by 6 p m.

2880 From Reidsville by Lawson's Store, Blackwell's and Sergeantsville to Milton, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 5 p m.

Leave Milton every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Reidsville same day by 5 p m.

2881 From Hillsdale by Summerfield and Oak Ridge, and Belew's Creek to Kernersville, 19 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Friday at 7 a m; arrive at Kernersville same day by 12 m.

Leave Kernersville every Friday at 1 p m; arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m.

2882 From Hillsdale by Pleasantville to Madison, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Madison same day by 11 a m.

Leave Madison every Wednesday at 1 p m; arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m.

2883 From Wentworth by Eagle Falls, Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Colesville, Boyle's Store, and Big Creek to Mount Airy, 61 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 m.

Leave Mount Airy every Fri[illegible]
at Wentworth next day by 6 [illegible]

2884 From Salem by Pa[illegible]
Hamptonville, Chapel[illegible]
der Branch, Wilkesb[illegible]
River, Jeffers[illegible]
[illegible] m.
[illegible]day, Thursday and
[illegible] at Salem every Thurs-
[illegible]y and Tu[illegible]day by 6 p m.

[illegible] Salem, by Germanton, Red Shoals, [illegible] to Patrick c h, Virginia, 50 miles and [illegible]week. Columbia Inn to be supplied on [illegible] trip.

Leave Salem every Sunday at 4 a m; arrive at Patrick c h same day by 10 p m.

Leave Patrick c h every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Salem next day by 10 a m.

Proposals for four horse coach service will be considered.

2886 From Salem, by Columbia Inn, Blakely, Madison and Grogansville to Martinsville, Va. 59 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salem every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Martinsville next day by 12 m.

Leave Martinsville every Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Salem next day by 7 p m.

2887 From Salem, by Midway, to Lexington, 21 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m; arrive at Lexington same days by 2 p m.

Leave Lexington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

☞ Proposals to carry on horseback once a week are invited.

2888 From Salem, by Clemmonsville, Mocksville, County Line and Oak Forest to Statesville, 56 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Salem every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Statesville next days by 11 a m.

Leave Statesville every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Salem next days by 6 p m.

☞ Proposals for carrying in two horse coaches will be considered.

2889 From Bethania, by Vienna, Red Plains, Forbush and Dowel Town to Hamptonville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m; arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m.

2890 From Doweltown by Rockford and Judesville to Bower's Store, 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Doweltown every Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Bower's Store next day by 11 a m.

Leave Bower's Store every Wednesday at 1 p m; arrive at Doweltown next day by 6 p m.

2891 From Rockford, by Walnut Lane, Jonesville, and Brier Creek, to Wilkesboro', 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Friday at 5 a m; arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Thursday at 5 a m; arrive at Rockford same day by 6 p m.

2892 From Rockford, by Siloam, Stony Ridge, Wolf's and Little Yadkin, to Germanton, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Sunday at 6 a m; arrive at Germanton same day by 4 p m.

Leave Germanton every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Rockford same day by 4 p m.

2893 From Hamptonville, by Zion, New Hope, Mount Pisgah, and Liberty Hill, to Statesville, return by Liberty Hill, Snow Creek, and Williamsburg, to Hamptonville, equal to 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hamptonville every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Statesville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Statesville every Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Hamptonville same day by 6 p m.

2894 From New Castle to Trap Hill, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave New Castle every Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Trap Hill same day by 6 p m.

Leave Trap Hill every Thursday at 7 a m; arrive at New Castle same day by 12 m.

2895 From New Castle, by Brier Creek, Hay Meadow, Mulberry, and Laurel Spring, to mouth of Wilson Creek, 50 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave New Castle every other Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at mouth of Wilson Creek next day by 12 m.

Leave mouth of Wilson Creek every other Friday at 1 p m; arrive at New Castle next day by 6 p m.

2896 From Wilkesboro' by Elkville, Fort Defiance, Lenoir c h, and Copenhagen, to Morgantown 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Morgantown next day by 10 a m.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 1 p m; arrive at Wilkesboro' next day by 5 p m.

2897 From Morgantown, by Brindletown, Minersville, and Pinckney, to Rutherfordton, 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 6 p m.

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m.

2898 From Morgantown, by Love Lady, Catawba [illegible]ew, [illegible]rg, Little River, and Grassy Fork, [illegible]47 miles [illegible]k, once a week.

[illegible]ek, on the re-

[illegible]t 6 a m, arrive
[illegible]m.

2900 F[illegible]
ville, Globe, [illegible]
Mill and Elk ⋈ Roads
back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown [illegible]
rive at Jefferson next [illegible]

Leave Jefferson every [illegible]
at Morgantown next day [illegible]

2901 From Pleasant Garden [illegible]
Bakersville to Elizabethtown, [illegible]
back, once a week.

Leave Pleasant Garden every [illegible]
m, arrive at Elizabethtown next [illegible]

Leave Elizabethtown every [illegible]
rive at Pleasant Garden next day [illegible]

2902 From Statesville by Turn[illegible]
Ford and Mountain Creek, to Linc[illegible]
and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Sunday [illegible]
rive at Lincolnton same day by [illegible]

Leave Lincolnton every Mon[illegible]
at Statesville same day by 6 [illegible]

2903 From Statesville [illegible]
Point, James' ⋈ Roads a[illegible]
38 miles and back, once a [illegible]

Leave Statesville eve[illegible]
at Wilksboro' same d[illegible]

Leave Wilksboro' [illegible]
rive at Statesville [illegible]

2904 From St[illegible]
bor Church, Ho[illegible]
town Rockford, [illegible]
ry, 84 miles [illegible]

Leave [illegible]
rive at Mo[illegible]
[illegible]rive
[illegible]ove,
[illegible]Catawba-
[illegible]ranford's Forge,
[illegible]Ford, Rutherford-
[illegible] miles and back, 3
[illegible]ost coaches.
[illegible]nday, Wednesday and
[illegible]sheville, Tuesday, Fri-

[illegible] Sunday, Tuesday and
[illegible]m, arrive at Salisbury every Tues-
[illegible] and Saturday by 6 a m.

☞ Proposals to run with two horse coaches are invited.

2906 From Salisbury by Mount Vernon, Mocksville and Farmington, to Huntsville, 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by 7 p m.

2907 From Salisbury by Rockville, Kendall's Store, Albemarle, Norwood, Cedar Hill, Beverly, Wadesboro', Morven and Sneedsboro', to Cheraw, S. C., 85 miles and back, three times a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Cheraw next days by 5 p m.

Leave Cheraw every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m.

2908 From Salisbury by China Grove, Coleman's, Concord, Harrisburg, Charlotte, White Hall and Ranaleburg to Yorkville, S. Ca., 71 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Yorkville next days by 7 a m.

Leave Yorkville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m.

Proposals for four-horse coach service between Salisbury and Charlotte will be considered.

2909 From Salisbury by Houston's Store, Wood Grove, Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Hokesville, Eavesville, Drowning Creek, Morgantown, Locust Grove, Pleasant Garden, Old Fort and Swannano to Asheville, 152 miles and back, twice a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Sunday and Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Ashville every Tuesday and Friday by 3 a m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Tuesday and Saturday by 6 a m.

Proposals for tri-weekly service, also to run with four-horse post coaches will be considered.

2910 From Jamestown to Deep River, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same day by 11 a m.

Leave Deep River every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 8 a m.

2911 From Jamestown by Hunt's Store, Fair Grove, La Grange, New Market, New Salem, Sandy Creek, Troy's Store, Long's Mills, Patterson's Store, Snow Camp, Lindley's Store, and White Cross, to Chapel Hill, 89 miles and back once a week, Hunt's Forks to be supplied once a week on the going trip.

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill next day by 7 p m.

Leave Chapel Hill every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jamestown next day by 7 p m.

2912 From Pittsboro by Haywood, Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level and Northington, to Harrington, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrington same day by 7 p m, and return to Pittsboro' next day by 7 p m.

2913 From Pittsboro by Pedlar's Hill, Gulph, Tyson's Store, Prosperity and Temperance Hill, to Carthage, 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsboro same day by 6 p m.

2914 From Pittsboro by Emmerson's Tan Yard, Vickarage, Moffits Mills, Brower's Mills and Mechanics Hill, to Caledonia, 58 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 4 p m.

Leave Caledonia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro next day by 4 p m.

2915 From Ashboro by Moffit's Mills, Waddell's Ferry and Brower's Mills, to Prosperity, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashboro every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Prosperity same day by 5 p m.

Leave Prosperity every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashboro same day by 5 p m.

2916 From Lawrenceville by Harrisville, Chisholm's Store and Wind Hill, to Mount Lebanon, return by Jackson Hill, Milledgeville and Stoney Gap to Lawrenceville, equal to 33 miles, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mt. Lebanon same day by 5 p m.

Leave Mt. Lebanon every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 5 p m.

2917 From Lawrenceville, by Mount Gilead, Dumas's Store, Pee Dee, to Wadesboro, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Sunday at 7 a m, arrive at Wadesboro same day by 4 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m.

2918 From Wadesboro by Lilesville, Tindalsville, and Rockingham, to Laurel Hill, 40 miles and back, twice a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Wadesboro every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Laurel Hill same days by 2 p m.

Leave Laurel Hill every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesboro same day by 4 p m.

2919 From Wadesboro, by Lanesboro, Jenkins' Store, Coburn's Store, Orville, Maxwell's Store, to Charlotte, 51 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive [illegible]adesboro next day by 6 p m.

[illegible]From Wadesboro, by Poplar Hill, White's [illegible]ane's Creek, Beaver Dam, Richardson's [illegible]kin's Store, Hammond's Store, and Di-[illegible]o Wadesboro, equal to 36 miles, once a

[illegible]Wadesboro every Monday at 6 a m, arrive [illegible]esboro next day by 6 p m.

[illegible] From Cheraw, S. C., by Stewartsown, N. C, [illegible]ngham, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powell-[illegible], Butler's Mills, Simmons' Tan Yard [illegible]e Branch, to Sugg's Bridge, 67 miles [illegible]a week; return by Wickliffe and [illegible]stead of Powellton, Covington, and [illegible].

[illegible]y, S. C. every Thursday at 6 a m, [illegible] Bridge next day by 5 p m.

[illegible] Bridge every Saturday at 6 a m, [illegible] S. C., next day by 5 p m.

[illegible]arlotte, by Sharon, Hemphill's [illegible] Wolfsville, and Mackonham, S. [illegible], 42 miles and back, once a week; [illegible] every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at [illegible]e day by 7 p m.

[illegible]r c h, every Thursday at 6 a m, ar-[illegible]ame day by 7 p m.

[illegible]arlotte, by Mount Soer, Pleasant, [illegible]Blair, Cureton's Store, Lancaster c [illegible]ill, Sandton, and Flat Rock, to Camden, [illegible] and back, twice a week in two horse [illegible].

[illegible] Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at [illegible]ive at Lancaster, c h, same days by 8 p m. [illegible]Lancaster c h, every Tuesday and Friday [illegible]5 a m, arrive at Camden same days by 3 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday at 8 [illegible]m, arrive at Lancaster c h, same days by 8 p m, [illegible]d at Charlotte next days by 6 p m.

Proposals to carry three times a week; also in four-horse post coaches, will be considered.

2924 From Charlotte, by Tuckasege, and Woodlawn, to Lincolnton, 33 miles and back, twice a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same days by 12 m.

Leave Lincolnton every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same days by 4 p m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

2925 From Charlotte by Martindale, Hopewell, Mountain Island, Forney's, and Cottage Home, to Beattie's Ford, 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford same day by 4 p m.

Leave Beattie's Ford every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 6 p m.

2926 From Charlotte by Equality, Steele Creek, South Point, Stowesville, Erasmus, Catawba Creek, and Hoylesville, to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next day by 11 a m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 6 p m.

2927 From Charlotte by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Davidson's College, Mount Mourne, and Fallstown, to Statesville, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m.

2928 From Concord by Flint Hill and Mill Grove, to Davidson College, return by Unity and Mill Hill to Concord, equal to 21 miles, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Davidson College same day by 10 a m.

Leave Davidson College every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same day by 7 p m.

2929 From Concord by Kirkland, Welch's Mills, Pioneer Mills, Morrison's Tan Yard, Clear Creek, Coburn's Store, Fulwood's Store, Oakville, Sweet Home, Walkersville, Jacksonham, S. C. to Lancaster c h, 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h next by 7 p m.

Leave Lancaster c h every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord next by 5 p m.

2930 From Concord by Mount Comfort, to Bost's Mills, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Bost's Mills same day by 7 p m.

Leave Bost's Mills every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Concord same day by 1 p m.

2931 From Beattie's Ford by Sherrell's Ford and Lowrance's Mills, to Hokesville, and return by Flint Rock, Willow Grove, Lowrance Mill, Mountain Creek, and Dry Pond, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 27 miles, once a week.

Leave Beattie's Ford every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Hokesville same day by 12 m.

Leave Hokesville every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Beattie's Ford same day by 9 p m.

2932 From Lincolnton by Killian's Mills, Early Grove, Wiltong's Mill, Eavesville and Fishers, to Catawba View, 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lincolnton every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Catawba View same day by 5 p m.

Leave Catawba View every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 4 p m.

2933 From Lincolnton, by Siegle's Store, Warlick's Store, and Mull Grove, to Morgantown, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lincolnton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Mull Grove same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mull Grove every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m.

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches will be considered.

2934 From Lincolnton, by Long Creek, Shoals, Falls, and Crowder's Creek, to Yorkville, S. C., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Yorkville every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m.

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, will be considered.

2935 From Lincolnton, by Buffalo, Swangstown, Erwinsville, Limestone Springs, S. C. & Hurricane, to Spartanburg, 52 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Lincolnton every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Spartanburg next days by 6 p m.

Leave Spartanburg every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next days by 11 a m,

Proposals to run by Shelby and Cherokee Ford, will be considered.

2936 From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Caldwell, and Milford, to Greenville c h, 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville c h, next day by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

2937 From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresborough, and Birchettsville, to Erwinsville; return by Bushy Creek, Garnersford, Rockwell, Duncan's Creek, and Ebenezer, to Rutherfordton, equal to 38 miles, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Erwinsville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Erwinsville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

Proposals to end the route at Cherokee Ford instead of Erwinsville, will be considered.

2938 From Rutherfordton, by Pinckney, Golden Valley, Minersville, and Military Grove, to Pleasant Garden; return by Montford's Cove, to Rutherfordton, equal to 41 miles, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Pleasant Garden next day by 11 a m.

Leave Pleasant Garden every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 12 m.

2939 From Rutherfordton, by Webbsford, Bushy Creek, Shelby, Buffalo, Muddy Fork, and King's Mountain, to Fall's, 54 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Falls next day by 10 a m.

Leave Falls every Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 5 p m.

2940 From Ashville, by Sulphur Springs, Mill River, Claytonville, Davidson's River, to Cathey's Creek, 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Cathey's Creek same day by 6 p m.

Leave Cathey's Creek every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.

2941 From Ashville by Pigeon River, Waynesville, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Tennessee River and Clayton, Ga., to Clarksville, 120 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

Proposals to carry in two-horse coaches will be considered.

2942 From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Pigeon River and Forks of Pigeon to Waynesville, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Waynesville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Waynesville every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 7 p m.

2943 From Franklin by Jamesville, Rossville, Murphey c h and Ivy Log, to Blairsville, Ga., 56 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Blairsville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Blairsville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 5 p m.

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in North Carolina, for the nett proceeds of said offices, respectively, limited to a sum to be named in the proposals in each case.

Abbott's Creek from Brummell's, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Bear Branch from Faison's Depot, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Core Creek from Newbern, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Dillonsville from Ingramsville, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Fulton from Smith Grove, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Franklinville from Ashboro, 8 miles and back once a week.

Fulton from Mocksville, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Grove Hill from Warrenton, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Hopewell from Martindale, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Houston's Store from Wood Grove, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Jersey Settlement from Lexington, 8 miles and back, once a week.

John's River from Harper's Store, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Kinderhook from Warrenton, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Newby's Bridge from Hertford, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Nixon's from Ashboro, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Parson's Mills from Jamestown, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Philip's Store from Hilliardstown, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Sandy Run from Birchettsville, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Stump Sound from Foy's Store, 14 miles and back once a week.

Thompson's Store from Alleman, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Waddell's Ferry from Brown's Mills, 2 miles and back, once a week.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4 Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibiton of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and the number of the offices will require their employment by the Department, and in that case a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail, is to be provided by the contractor under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquench be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amout dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

12 The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

13. On coach routs where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application, whether he will sell it or not.

14 A bid received after time, to wit: the 13th April next at 3 p m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

15 A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where that transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service, a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accomodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guaranties that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13, 1842.
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Dec. 24, 1842. 94...12w.

Pocket-Book Lost.

THE subscriber lost a small leather Pocket-Book, about 5 or 6 miles South of Concord, on the main Charlotte road on the 19th instant. The Pocket-Book contained one dollar in paper money, and a small amount of silver change; a Note on David Kistler, dated 2d day of January, 1843, for nine dollars and fifteen cents, and various other papers of little value to any one but the subscriber. Any person finding said Pocket-Book, and leaving it with H. B. Williams in Charlotte, may have the money it contained as a reward for their trouble.

WM. WILLIAMSON.

Jan 31, 1843. 97...2w

To Bankrupts:

PERSONS living in Mecklenburg county, who were declared bankrupts at Wilmington on the 19th December last, will please call on the undersigned, and surrender property and pay costs.

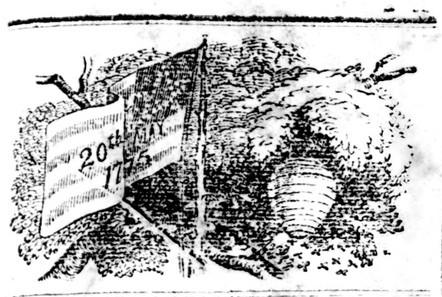
W. J. KEAHEY,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Jan 31, 1843.

N. B.—It is, I am instructed to say, the desire of the District Judge, that all petitions for discharge as Bankrupts at the next term of the Court, (in May,) should be sent in at as early a day as possible.

W. J. KEAHEY.

Jan. 31, 1843. 97...3w



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

John C. Calhoun.—The eloquent article on our fourth page, entitled "JOHN C. CALHOUN, in his personal, moral, and intellectual traits of character," will be read with interest by our readers. It is a just eulogy upon the virtues and ability of one of the greatest statesmen living.

Gov. Morehead has summoned his Council to convene in Raleigh on the 9th February, to consult with him in the appointment of members of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.

☞ We see from the Raleigh papers, that Col. WHEELER, the new Treasurer, has succeeded in giving a bond satisfactory to the Governor, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

☞ By the Register of the 27th inst., we learn that the legislature adjourned on the 27th or 28th (Friday or Saturday last) We hope to get the Captions of the laws in time for our next paper, when our readers can see for themselves what has been done by this long session of the General Assembly. Mr. *Jones'* Resolutions of Instruction to our Senators in Congress, passed the Commons on the 23d, after a hard struggle, in which the whig members consumed near a week of the session in useless debate. We will publish these Resolutions and the several votes upon them in our next. In the Commons, on the 24th,

The bill to incorporate the Town of *Shelby*, in *Cleveland*, was *read a second time and passed*; *and* on motion, was *taken up on its third reading.*

Mr. Francis moved to *amend by adding* the following section:

And be it further enacted, That the *Ladies* of *Shelby*, shall be entitled to vote in the election of Officers for the Town.

After some little discussion, the *amendment* was *withdrawn*, *and* the bill *passed* its third reading.

☞ The Editor of the Raleigh Standard has lashed himself into a perfect fury, in replying to a few *remarks* we made in *our* paper of the 17th inst. He had as well keep cool, and not call hard names, as such stuff will not be taken as *argument* to *refute* facts, or enable him to escape from the disgraceful position he has taken in defence of the Banks against the people's representatives in the legislature. Nor can the Editor of the *Standard*, by abusing us, skulk unnoticed from this base attempt to betray the friends who have supported him, and thus bring defeat and disgrace on the principles they advocate. He shall not make us the scape-goat for his sins.

We do not pretend to say that Judge Cameron, or any other officer or manager of *our* Banks, has paid down a certain sum in dollars and cents for the printing office and editor of the Standard, and received a bill of sale for them:—but *we know what we say*, when we assert that it is the deliberate opinion of many of the leading men of *our* party in this State, (most of whom are not and never were "nullifiers,") that for all practical purposes, such a sale might as well have been made to the Bank. The Editor may denounce it as a "libel," if he chooses, but it is not an uncommon opinion among the Democrats, that he is deeply indebted to the Bank of the State, and that the terms of the accommodations *granted* him, and the indulgences he *receives*, are, that he shall do as he has done—abuse his own party, for daring to question the purity of the conduct of *his masters*, and to defend the Bank in its high-handed defiance of the authority and power of the people's representatives.

Does the Editor of *Standard* recollect of having within the last fifteen months, written to certain leading Democrats in this State, telling them there was a large debt against him in the hands of the Bank for collection, and that unless they forwarded him a certain sum immediately, "the *Standard would go under an influence* THEY WOULD NOT LIKE"?—And did he not receive a check for $100 from one of the gentlemen he wrote to, and nothing from the others? If he does, was it not soon after this occurrence that the *Standard* ceased its abuse of the Banks, became intimate with the Bank clique at Raleigh, and commenced reporting the price of Bank notes, &c.? A true exhibit under this head might explain his hot haste and inconsiderate zeal in defending his new masters and abusing his former friends.

The idea that the nullifiers "have a long arrear of hate to settle with the Editor of the Standard" is ridiculous enough. If he does not hate himself by this time, no one else will ever take the trouble to do it for him. Before he can excite the hatred of an honorable and intelligent man of any party, he must throw off that puling and spaniel like subserviency to those on whom he is dependant, which has ever marked his course, and assume (which no one expects his nature will ever permit) the bearing of a gentleman.

We have now said more than probably was necessary in reply to the abuse of the *Standard*;—and we have said it "more in sorrow than in anger." True, we did at one day fight against certain *men* of the Democratic party, but it was when we believed they had *strayed* from the path of PRINCIPLE in pursuit of "strange gods." If the Editor of the *Standard* can point to the instance in which we advocated anything else than the acknowledged PRINCIPLES of the Democratic party, we will then admit his right to lecture us on the "freshness" of our devotion to those principles. We should never have called in question the correctness of his recent course, if the conclusion had not forced itself on our mind, that he had abandoned his party and principles in base subserviency to money-lenders.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In our paper a number or two back, we urged the importance of an early assemblage of the National Convention to nominate a candidate of our party for President. Since that, a veteran Democrat, who has evidently bestowed much reflection on the subject, and to whose views on every subject we always pay the greatest deference, has sent us the following. We must admit, that his suggestions have somewhat changed our desire to see the Convention assemble, before the measures and action of the next Congress are known to the country; and we think our Democratic readers will, from reading them, come to the same conclusion:

"I cannot concur with you as to the *time* when the National Convention shall assemble. It should, in my view, not be earlier than May, 1844. By meeting late the wishes of the Democratic party will have been more fully developed, and it will be more certainly decided which of our distinguished leaders is the strongest in the Union. Besides, the Convention should not meet until after the next Congress assembles, so that it may be seen what are the great principles the democratic party are to act upon, and what will be done in regard to certain great measures, particularly the Tariff. For if we are to have a tariff in disguise for protection, it matters but little, so far as this question is concerned, who are to be our candidates. But this is a matter of too vital importance to be suffered to pass by with impunity. Besides, if the Convention assembles before the meeting of Congress, there will be danger of a split in our ranks as to Speaker—so important an office in the organization of the Committees and business of the House. Whether the harmony of the party or the triumph of the cause be consulted, it is of the utmost importance that the convention be not hastened—but so far as the South is concerned, it is of vital importance that the acts of the next Congress should be understood before our candidates for President and V. P. are agreed on. It is also of the utmost importance that the manner in which this convention is to be organized, who are to be Delegates, and how they are to be chosen, should all be well understood. For, if the Convention be fairly constituted, its decision, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, will be final as to who is to be elected. It does in a great degree become the Electoral College, and the People should be both fully and fairly represented. The great principles of a representative democracy is that the People in all elections should be fairly heard. The Delegates, then, to this Convention should be chosen by the people themselves in their electoral Districts, and not be selected by a few office seekers. If there be any office under the Constitution intended to *represent* the people of the United States as a *whole*, it is that of President. A convention thus composed of Delegates selected by the People, with full time and information, will be certain to command the respect of, and harmonize our great party. Otherwise, it not only endangers our party triumph, but may endanger civil liberty itself. I have hastily submitted these views in order to induce you and others to reflect on them—as they appear to me entitled to serious consideration."

☞ The Charleston Mercury having copied certain remarks of ours, in which we spoke of the hostility of the Hon. Bedford Brown, and other Democrats in our legislature to Mr. Calhoun, the Richmond Enquirer and other papers have taken up the cudgels, and deny that any such hostility exists. We deplore the consequences of such a controversy as this, as much as any one can; but if this illiberal and proscriptive spirit is to rule our party, we intend that the blame shall not rest on the innocent, through our silence.

Charges have been made in the Raleigh papers, and by others, under the very nose of Mr. Brown, that *he* placed the contest between himself and Gen. Saunders mainly on the grounds of their respective preference of Van Buren and Calhoun; that he declared he would rather see Graham or any other ultra Federalist elected to the Senate, to the election of Gen. Saunders or any Calhoun man. Have these charges been denied by him? We are sorry to say they have not. And while we believe the large mass of the Democratic party in the State utterly contemn this ungenerous and destructive spirit, yet these uncontradicted facts prove the correctness of our remarks quoted by the Mercury and commented upon by the Enquirer. We hope, when the keen mortification of defeat shall have been calmed by reflection and the promptings of patriotism, Mr. Brown himself will recall his rash declarations, and treat political friends with more kindness and toleration.

☞ The Editor of the *Standard* is a much older man than we, and according to his own showing, he has been a long while laboring in the cause of Democracy. For these reasons, strong as the provocation was, we probably should not have spoken so harshly of him as we did in our paper of the 17th instant. It is a serious matter to charge one who has occupied the position towards the Democratic party of this State that the editor of the *Standard* has, with a design now to break down that party which he still falsely affects friendship for. But if any one can put any other construction upon his repeated attempts to stir up and give new life to the dead embers of dislike among certain portions of our party, by bitter and sneering allusions to "Nullification," and abuse of the "Nullifiers," it is more than we have the charity or patience to do.

Why now abuse the Nullifiers and Nullification? Is there such a *party* and a contest for such doctrines in this State? No one will dare venture such an assertion. The Editor of the *Standard* has been read out of the Democratic ranks, but was it done by "Nullifiers," as he says? He knows it was not. Mr. McRae of Cumberland never was a nullifier, and Mr. Cad. Jones renounced the doctrine publicly in the House of Commons but a day or two before he read the *Standard* out. Why, then, this carping about "*the Nullifiers*"? The reason is obvious: the Editor of the *Standard*, by his own course, has destroyed his influence and that of his paper with the Democratic party; and he is now meanly seeking to destroy that party too.

Let it be borne in mind, that the Democratic party never lost power in North Carolina, until the State Rights men, by just such intolerance *as now* characterizes a certain portion of that party, were driven off—were compelled, in their devotion to the PRINCIPLES of the party, to separate from their brethren awhile, and thus, by our own divisions, enabled the enemy to conquer us. We had hoped, *and we yet hope*, the reconciliation, commenced in 1837, and till recently gradually approaching a consummation, would ere long permanently restore our party and principles to power again. But if the course of the *Standard* is countenanced by any considerable portion of the party, (which we do not believe,) these hopes are vain.

THE LITERARY FUND.

Our readers recollect how stoutly and unceasingly Gov. Morehead and the Whigs of our State, for the past two years, have resisted and dodged an investigation into the transactions of the Board of Literature. That Board had a large amount of money to loan out, and the object of Mr. Barns' resolution in the legislature of 1840–1, was, to ascertain *to whom* this money of the people had been loaned, and whether it was safe or not. The Whigs in the legislature dodged this investigation; and said with great boldness, that a majority of these borrowers were Democrats. But subsequent investigation proves the falsity of this assertion, as well as that this fund has been used by Gov. Morehead and the Board, as a means of rewarding political partizans. The committee appointed by the present legislature to examine into this matter, report that there are *fifty-one* borrowers from this fund—*forty-five* of whom are WHIGS, and *six* DEMOCRATS—the former having borrowed *ninety-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars*, and the latter *eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-six*. No wonder Gov. Morehead and his partizans resisted an investigation into the transactions of this Board.

Thomas W. White, Editor of the Southe[rn] Literary Messenger, died at Richmond, Va[.] inst., of an attack of paralysis.

GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLI[NA]

An esteemed friend, who is intimately and e[x]tensively acquainted with the operations in, and of, the gold-mines in Western North C[a]rolina, as well as with the coinage of our B[ranch Mint], favored us with the following commun[ication], although our columns are greatly cr[owded] it an insertion;—knowing that suc[h] and authentic exhibition of th[e] wealth of this region of country [will] acceptable to our readers than a[ny] publish:

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian:

SIR: The impression appears [to be] general with persons residing at a [distance] Mineral region of North Carolina, [that the] Mines in this State are upon the declin[e], the mining interest is so inconsiderable that [it is] worthp of the notice or protection of the Gover[nment].

This impression has originated from the [want of] information upon the subject, and is entert[ained by] gentlemen of very great general intellige[nce] appear to be totally ignorant of the extent of terri[tory] ry embraced in the mining region of the State, th[e] number of hands employed in the Gold mines, a[nd] the quantity of Bullion annually produced fr[om] them. The mining region embraces the counties [of] Davidson, Rowan, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, in all of which, the mines are in operation to some extent, and in most of them yielding a larger nett profit than formerly, when they were worked upon a more expensive and magnificent scale. The improvement in machinery has resulted in the dispensing with many of the former items of expenditure, and the skill acquired from experience has caused an increase of economy in labor, and enables some of the mines to operate successfully upon those mines that had formerly been abandoned.

During the past summer, a number of new *mines* have been discovered in Lincoln, Burke, and Rutherford, and in the two latter counties exptnsive *preparations are being made* to work a number of vein *mines*, that were discovered within the last few months, which give every indication of great value and permanence.

I have no data upon which to predicate a probable estimate of the number of hands usually employed, but from the quantity of Gold produced, I *am* inclined to believe, that the labour employed in those mines yields a larger *nett profit*, than the proceeds of *all* other classes of labour in these counties.

By reference to the records of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, it *appears* that the mining interest in this State has been gradually increasing. This Branch of the Mint commenced operations in the latter part of the year 1837, so far as the reception of Bullion for coinage, and executed and issued coin early in 1838, and for the purpose of showing the increase I herewith subjoin the value of Bullion received, and the amount of coin executed in each year, to wit:

1837 & 38	Bullion	received	$131,698 45	and coined	$64,335 00
1839	"	"	126,836 40	"	162,762 50
1840	"	"	127,585 91	"	127,235 00
1841	"	"	132,587 41	"	133,297 50
1842	"	"	174,407 11	"	159,005 00
making in the aggregate			$693,115 28		$666,635 00

and showing a large increase in the last year. In fact $247,401 03 of this amount has been received within the last sixteen months, or since the 18th, August, 1841, when the present Superintendent took charge of the Institution.

It is true that the amount embraces a few thousand Dollars annually received from the neighbouring Districts of South Carolina, but does not include a very large portion of Gold Bullion, that our merchants find it more convenient and profitable to take to the Northern Cities, and sell to the Gold beaters and traders who convert it into plate. Nor does it include a large quantity of Bullion, that is annually stamped in the County of Rutherford by Bechtler, who by making his hermaphrodite coin of less value than it purports to be, induces many individuals to take him their Bullion and pay him for Coinage, when they could have it coined at Charlotte or Philadelphia free of charge. It is possible however, that it is not known to a large class of Miners and dealers in Gold, that all the expenses of Coinage at the Mint and its Branches are incurred by the Government, and that the Depositor receives in payment for his Bullion, whatever it will yield in Standard coin, without charge for the alloy furnished, or expenses of separation, unless there is a very large portion of Silver found in combination with his Gold; (which is allowed to him) then, in that event the Mint receives nothing but the actual expenses of the separation and the value of the alloy; and the necessary consequence must be, that if Bechtler be correct in his coin, in which he pays his Depositors, they must lose the per centage they give him for Coinage, and have in exchange for their Bullion, a coin that will not pass at par, beyond the immediate vicinity of the Gold region where they are coined—whereas if they get their Bullion coined at the Mint, they receive coin that they can sell at 1½ to 2 per cent premium.

In the present embarrassed state of the country and the extreme low prices that the Agricultural products of this region command in the surrounding markets, it is certainly the interest of all to extend the mining operations as far as practicable. Take the products of the mines during the last year, and compared with the proceeds of the agricultural products, you will find that this is the only class of labour that has yielded much profit. Here is $174,407 11 worth of Gold brought to the mint alone, that has been produced from a few counties, when labour in the ordinary occupations of life has been unprofitable, and added to the actual circulation of the country, thereby benefitting all classes of society.—What would have been the situation of Western North Carolina without the relief furnished from her Gold mines?—Situated in the interior of the country—distant from market with no staple production that will command money—with but few Banking facilities, and the most of her citizens more or less embarrassed,—she has been enabled from her mines alone to procure the best circulating medium—to give a home market for her surplus productions,—furnish her merchants with exchange upon the North at par—and in fact strengthening the Banks of the State by furnishing them with a larger specie basis, and enabling them to extend their accommodations to the public.

There is no class of our citizens, who are not more or less interested in the extension and prosperity of our mining interest, and who should not feel interested in the investment of labour in this enterprise.

I have written a much longer article than I intended, but hope it may have some good effect in drawing public attention to the importance of our mining interest.

Yours, respectfully.

The Washington Correspondent of the *South Carolinian*, under date 21st inst, says:

"Much sensation has been produced here by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Democratic Party, on the principles of a National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States." You have doubtlessly, received a copy of it. It has been already extensively circulated and greedily read. It has struck a blow to a packed Conven[tion] such a Convention upon, will not unit[e] for the Presidency, tract it. The truth dat[e] ca[n] th[e] ti[me]

[illegible] confirmed [illegible] up to Michigan by [illegible] in another quarter. [illegible] nullifying Maine and [illegible]ther of those States reproach[illegible]ion. Is it rational then that [illegible] to be a Democrat should at this [illegible] South Carolina for the action [illegible] the concession made to her prin[illegible]ompromise Act?

[illegible] that recent events have contributed [illegible]reat degree the sheer ignorance [illegible] nullifying action of this State in [illegible]oled many who could not and [illegible]ould not understand us. If [illegible]uch is, to the Van Buren [illegible] planted themselves at [illegible]hts ground, is not fully [illegible]ore, of honor due to [illegible] standing as they had [illegible], in unshaken pha[illegible] Chastened by [illegible] since 1840 for [illegible] State Rights, [illegible] prin[illegible]ough [illegible] ciple[illegible] whi[illegible] Ca[illegible] stre[illegible] ple be[illegible] and the name o[illegible] odor with States it through their own [illegible] thing. On the floor of [illegible] Northern Democrats [illegible] CLAY found, when on [illegible] WRIGHT intimating that [illegible] sistance to the unconstitutional [illegible] perpetration of which his sworn inso[illegible] ing his servile band in the Senate, he called them Nullifiers, and said such resistance would be Nullification;—and they did not disclaim it, but told him promptly and coolly, that they cared not for the name, they were ready for the thing. If other leading Democrats would be *always* as frank as Messrs. WRIGHT and WOODBURY were *then*, the Whigs would soon abandon the false and hypocritical imputation of "disunionist" sentiment to us who are and have always been the best and only true friends of the Union, because always insisting on the sacredness of the compact by which the Union exists, while in their Tariff, Bank, Anti-Veto, and Anti-Slavery assaults upon the Constitution, the Whigs are constantly aiming the deadliest blows at the Union, and shewing that if the Whig sections are not ready for secession themselves, they are so discontented under the constitutional conditions of the Union—that they wish to abolish them, and leave the South the alternative of dissolution or servile submission.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Later from England.—The Garrick from Liverpool, at New York, brings papers to the 15th ult. The most important news is bad, viz: that the late rise in Cotton has been lost, the price having fallen back to about the old quotations, viz: for Uplands 4 to 9¼d, (equal to 7½ to 11½ cents.) The extreme quotation for fair Upland was 5¼d. Sales 3 to 4000 bales a day. The fall is occasioned by the idea of a very large crop, and "more sober views of the effect of the China treaty."

General Lord Hill, late Commander in Chief of the English Army, and a distinguished companion in arms of Lord Wellington, died on the 10th ult., aged 71.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Married,

In this County, on the 26th inst., by Col. Jno. Sloan, Esq., Mr. *R. M. Jamison*, to Miss *Hannah H. Todd.*

Sale of a Negro.

IN pursuance of an order of the County Court, made at January Term, 1843, I will sell for cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a runaway SLAVE, who calls himself FRANK. He is about 20 years of age, stoutly built, dark complected, five feet six or seven inches high, smoothe round face and thick lips, with a scar on the forefinger of the left hand. He says he was raised in Chatham county, N. C., and was sold to a speculator named Hopkins.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Shff.
And Jailor of Mecklenburg county.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan 23, 1843. 97...ts

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of LAWING & BREWER, in the silversmith business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the concern are in the hands of Samuel Lawing; and all persons indebted are eranestly called upon to make with him immediate settlement. All accounts not settled before or during the ensuing January Court, will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

SAMUEL LAWING,
N. A. F. BREWER.

January 12, 1843. 95...3w

SAMUEL LAWING

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will continue the silversmith business at the old stand of Lawing & Brewer. All orders in his line will be thankfully received and promptly executed on moderate terms.

January 17, 1843. 95...3w.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

N. A. F. Brewer

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will in a few days open a shop in Charlotte, two doors south of the Mansion House, where he will be prepared at all times to execute with promptitude and neatnes all orders in the Clock and Watch Repairing business. He will devote his whole time to the duties of his shop, and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if aged from 12 to 16. None but one who can come well recommended need apply.

Jan. 17, 1843. 95...f

Removal.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has removed his office to the Charlotte Hotel, kept by Alexander Robertson, (in the front room under the piazza,) where he may be found at all times by his friends, unless absent on professional business. 91...f

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator on the estate of James Walker, dec.'d, I will expose to public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Tuesday the 21st February* [illegible] following [illegible] to wit:

[illegible] various other articles not herein [illegible] of sale made known at the sale.

JOHN WALKER, [illegible]

Jan. 24, 1843. 97...ts

Those indebted to the estate of the late James Walker are requested to make early settlement; and those holding claims against the same are notified to present them according to law for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN WALKER, Admr.

Jan. 24, 1843.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Eleazer Alexander, deceased, at January Term, 1843, of Mecklenburg county court, I will sell *on Thursday the 23d February next*, at the late residence of said Alexander, on a credit of ten months, the following property belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit:

Four or five hundred bushels of CORN; ten or twelve thousand pounds of Seed COTTON; four or five thousand pounds ginned COTTON; Fodder, Hay, Oats, &c.; also, one sett Blacksmith Tools; two Road WAGONS and one sett HARNESS; Farming Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture; sawed lumber, one Horse.

And various other articles not here named.

The Lands of said estate will be rented at the same time for one year.

All persons having claims against the above estate, must present them according to law, or they will be barred by the statute. Those indebted to the same, must make early payment, as longer credit will not be given at the sale.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Admr.

97...3w

Pla[illegible]

Lancaster Cour[illegible]

THE subscriber takes this meth[od] to inform his friends and the travelling [public] has removed from his former stand [in the centre] of the village, to that large, commodi[ous and elegant] mansion at the southern end of the vil[lage], the corner of main and Gay streets, situated [in the] most healthy and desirable part of the village, [entirely] removed from the noise and confusion consequent on a situation nearer the Courthouse. He has been at considerable pains and expense to render the house a desirable retreat for the weary traveller.

Families can be accommodated with elegant parlors, together with all the conveniences to be found in the best regulated Hotels. His TABLE will always be furnished with the best the market affords. His BAR will be conducted on Temperance principles. His STABLES will be well furnished with Provender and attended by careful Hostlers. He pledges himself that no exertion will be wanting to render his house a most pleasant house for the time. To his former patrons he returns his sincere thanks for their liberal patronage.

WM. M. BARTON.

Lancasterville, S. C., Jan. 15, 1843. 96...8w

CORN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has 1,000 or 1,200 bushels of Corn for sale, on favorable terms for cash.

S. H. ELLIOTT.

Jan. 24, 1843. 96...4w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, three years old, with roached mane. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said mule, and give information to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, or to Maj. Benj Morrow.

JOHN W. POTTS

Nov. 24th, 1842. 88...f

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for beef and bacon, must come forward before the 28th inst., and make settlement, or they may expect positively to find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 13, 1842. 90...f

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

The Jeffersonian.

From the New-York Morning Post.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

In his Personal, Moral, and Intellectual Traits of Character.

The characters of public men, belong to the People, not only for their service, but also for their love and admiration: nor can they ever justly comprehend the uses to which their public servants should be applied or the positions worthy of them, but from a personal and intimate view of their whole moral as well as intellectual characteristics. Splendid speeches, or exhibitions of profound thought may give the appearance of wisdom; but after all it is the wisdom of the heart, and not that of the head only, which finds out Truth. True statesmanship, in a Republic, consists in carrying out into public affairs the highest principles of right and justice; and to practice, or even discern these principles in the difficult affairs of government, implies not only the greatest intellectual endowments, but the most exalted moral attributes. Hence the importance to the people, in selecting their agents for the [illegible] of their [illegible]ly—

[illegible] readers and expectant for ourselves—having long since announced our preference of John C. Calhoun as the next *President* of the United States—from the most authentic sources to endeavor briefly to delineate the personal, moral, and intellectual characteristics of this distinguished statesman.

Because matter is not spirit, "the human face divine" can never fully represent the soul within; and instead of an open window it is but too often a thick veil to the *bright intelligence* and noble nature which fills our being. Few faces, however, more faithfully reveal the characteristics of the man than that of the *great* Southern Senator. It is of the same cast, and strikingly resembles General Jackson's. The thin, hard, pale features—jutting forehead—compressed resolute lips—deep, large eagle *eyes*, with his hair standing up—(if curled it would deform him,) all contribute to place before us a high, stern and beaming countenance. Yet its light is not the light of passion; but like the heatless rays of the diamond, seems to blaze with the intense energy of pure vehement intelligence. His body would seem to indicate original weakness,—tall and spare, with high norrow shoulders, slightly stooping; but by habits of temperance and industry, he has made it an admirable slave to his will, and capable of immense labor, physical and intellectual. Miss Martineau called him "the cast iron man," we suppose from his stern and inflexible countenance, but steel wire is a far better simile for the tough endurance and elasticity of his frame.

We have thus briefly described the personal appearance of Mr. Calhoun, because, although for more than a quarter of a century one of the greatest men of the Union or the age, influencing public affairs at every turn, and repeatedly [illegible] the highest honor the Republic can [illegible] one—he is probably less known [illegible] people of the United States, than [illegible] guished statesmen. He has [illegible] atmosphere but that of [illegible] never visited the [illegible] a law student at [illegible] never been [illegible] Village of Hou[illegible] him to pursue [illegible] ately, and [illegible] om Washington, [illegible] home, under [illegible] mountains of South Carolina, [illegible] devotes himself to his farm and his [illegible]

[illegible]hoom has often been called a theorist, an [illegible], probably only by those who are incapable of comprehending any truths, but those on the surface of things; but a more practical man, one who more clearly comprehends the adaptation of means to ends, will hardly be found. In early life, his property lay in the middle and more fertile region of South Carolina, where it was impossible for him to raise his family, on account of its sickliness; and the habits of the community rendered large expenditures in living, to one of his personal distinction, almost unavoidable. Intent on managing his own affairs, and rearing his children under his own eye in habits of frugality and virtue, he sold his lands in Abbeville District, and removed up to the healthy farming lands of Pendleton. Here he built his home; and, if any one wishes to know the secret of his wonderful administration in the War Department whilst Secretary of War, let him go with Mr. Calhoun round his farm. None, however, but an enthusiast in cattle, bees, poultry, corn, &c., with a pair of well trained legs under him, should attempt the enterprise. With his long stick in hand, and strides as long, he mores ahead, talking all the time, now on a beautiful theory of agriculture, then on a practical result—down in the corn-field, up on the cotton hill, round the potato patch, through the rye-lot—here is a bubbling spring, there a prospect—turn the bull into the pasture, halloo to the poultry-woman, see the grafts on the apple trees, hive those bees. If a hapless neophyte in these agricultural operations is left any sense, after five or six hours of hard driving he will decline further courtesy, and take the shortest cut home. Or mount horses with him, he always insisting on taking the hardest going, and see his marvellous endurance of pummelling, under a hard jog-trot, without apparently feeling ist di l calions—whilst prying round and round, he gives directions, hastens operations, and scours over the whole farm, talking and acting as if he had never thought of or practised anything else but the business of a farmer. It has been by such attention and industry, that he has established the reputation of being the most practical and successful farmer in the upper country, and at the same time has supported well, and educated his family. Like Pericles, he has never increased nor diminished his fortune. The gold mine of which so much has been said in the papers, he became possessed of, by an act of parental kindness. His son bought the lands, and despairing of making them profitable, the farther took them off his hands. He affords a rare specimen in our country, of one content throughout life with a competency in a cheap country, and has therefore avoided those temptations and speculations which have wrecked the fortunes and happiness of so many millions of our countrymen.—The truth is, he has too clear and practical a head, not to know the true value of all property.

But let us enter the door, at "Fort Hill," and see the man in his domestic habits. His style of living is as plain as possible. Although no ascetic, he has not failed to perceive, that for the most efficient working and improvement of the mind, the body must be subjected; and the excessive indulgence in the grosser appetites, must soon lead to decay, and not only repress the virtues, but impede the highest growth of the intellectual powers. He is therefore habitually a water drinker, although no member of a Temperance society, and eats anything, apparently but little regardful of the quality of his food, provided it is wholesome. A traveller once visited him at his farm, for a few days. Soon after his arrival, he was invited into dinner, which consisted of bacon and its usual accompaniments of vegetables, white cornbread and beautiful butter.—"You see," he observed, "I am no epicure; indeed, I am a barbarian, according to the theory of civilization by some French Philosophers, that it consists in what we eat. But to-morrow, for your sake, we will do better." Accordingly, the next day brought a sumptuous feast. But it is not merely in disciplining himself to the strictest habits of sobriety, that his virtues consist. Self denial is a powerful, probably an indispensable auxiliary to virtue; but it is not necessarily virtue. Activity in good as well as abstinence from evil, is essential, in all our conceptions of the highest excellence in character. Such, at least, is the opinion of this distinguished man, speaking through his life. We have been informed, by one who has lived many years together in [illegible] family [illegible]refore in daily and hourly com[illegible] that he [illegible]w in him the [illegible] from him a [illegible] beneath his [illegible]nd kind his [illegible] epu[illegible] selfishne[illegible] ness of duty pe[illegible] trust in God.

Standing one day on the [illegible] at Washington, and conve[illegible] subject of a special Prov[illegible] down on the pavement, "see [illegible] "mark the curious varieties of [illegible] There is the stamp of the Deity, [illegible] purpose, as plainly as in our featu[illegible] ours, events belong to God," he [illegible] ful and most trying occasion in his [illegible] who might have seen him, only in th[illegible] the fierce strife of men, stern, appare[illegible] the sternest, could easily suppose that h[illegible] up all night with a child in his ar[illegible] all day before him on his saddle [illegible] was so familiar with his children [illegible] down, when returning weary [illegible] place his head in his daughte[illegible] him of all the diversions and [illegible] day, narrating his own. T[illegible] things is proverbially to b[illegible] the reflection of a stern, [illegible] but is not the greatest [illegible] ters most to the happin[illegible] great events only is [illegible] away in its scabbar[illegible] to the happiness [illegible] homely sickle, [illegible]e, and [illegible]

In his [illegible] which [illegible] that men may [illegible] make them pleas[illegible]. His direct truth[illegible]pocrisy. Hence, al[illegible] transient intercourse, [illegible]ch to the head. He [illegible] be surrounded with an [illegible]d thought, like a clear sky in a [illegible]ight, and often in proportion as the head is pressed with truth the heart is chilled. Indeed, he can hardly be said to converse, because conversation implies an interchange of ideas. He discourses rather, pouring out his riches of original thought in such close language, that the attention of his hearers is often wearied and the comprehension at fault. Whilst rapidly stringing his consequences, link after link, to a member of Congress, and seeing hesitation in his eye, he put in his usual quick enquiry with which his conversation is interspersed, "You understand," "No," replied the member, relieving himself with a long sigh, "I don't understand, nor can I ever understand while you talk so closely." He once messed with a Senator in Washington, and so incessant was the operation of his mind and so laborious the attention necessary to keep up with and comprehend his thoughts that the Senator changed his lodgings. On being asked why he had removed, he replied "To escape thought and Mr. Calhoun." Of course he has no wit in conversation. Wit, if not falsehood, is too often truth in travestie or exaggeration; and the essence of things presses too heavily on such a mind, to admit of trifling on its grave realities. He can also possess no poetry in his composition; at least, none such as men in books call poetry. Yet there is a cheerful hopefulness—a burning enthusiasm for the high destinies of man, especiallly as connected with our forms of free government, which never wearies in its flight through time and nature, looking ever upward and rejoicing in its anticipated consummation, of "peace on earth and good will to wards men." It is this enthusiasm—this intensity in every thing connected with our Government, which has occasioned the sneer that with him every turn of public affairs is a "crisis." He looks to futurity as if it were present; and conscious of his mighty powers, speaks as if he grasped it. Events and the questions they evolve, press more weightily upon him, than on other men, because he sees further into their consequences. His zeal for truth; his long experience in government which teaches him that every movement of its complex machinery is big with indefinite after results cannot be estimated or understood by shallow political foplings, or unprincipled charlatans. The question with them, is often merely a personal one,—"How shall I be affected?"—"What shall I gain?" or it is a question of immediate effects only; for they can see no further. But, with him, the question is, the country; and what is its whole effect, immediate and remote—but especially its remote, which, like the ocean's wave, is often most fatal and violent in its recoil. This intensity and self-abandonment in public affairs, has also rendered him obnoxious to the charge of being too indifferent to results when fatal to his friends.

When standing, according to his conception, in the way of his public duty, he rides over them remorselessly; and great public measures seem to absorb all his private sympathies. The charge is not without truth. No man who enjoys his friendship, need expect that his private esteem and affection will control his public course; but it is not true, whatever may be external appearances, that he does not deeply deplore the loss or fall of friends. He has seemed unmoved, because he has felt himself to be the victim; and the altar at which he served required a cheerful sacrifice. It is hard to gain, and harder still to give confidence; and to see it broken at a blow by one fierce current of political events; dashing into collision and strife those who once "took sweet counsel together," is indeed the most wretched of all life's experiences, but can it be avoided if the supreme principle is the country's good? The ties of friendship—the esteem of all men—life itself, we doubt not, are nothing in Mr. Calhoun's estimation, to the permanent establishment of the great principles of free government, through the mighty experiment of our Federal Constitution, for which he has lived and struggled for more than a quarter of a century. We have heard him say so, with an eye so bright and calm, and lips so firm and pale—not in crowds, or in the Senate chamber, but in the solitude of personal communion—that to doubt him, were to outrage nature and wrong our being. He has shewn too often the spirit of the martyr in his many reverses in public life, for any one to question his possessing it; and when he saw that the way was dark and perilous, there are many who can testify the earnestness with which he implored his friends, if consistent with their own views of duty, to abandon him, and permit him to tread it alone. Most assuredly, he has not been more reckless of others, than of himself, in his political career.

If power, not right—distinction, not usefulness had been his aim, who doubts, that long since he would have obtained all that popularity could have bestowed in a Republic? But the struggle of his life has been, not to use our system of Government, or lift himself by its abuses, but to save the system, by reforming its abuses, and correcting its dangerous and dissolving tendencies. In pursuing this end, he has been stern to friends and foes; and the former have probably contributed as little as the latter, in swaying his policy. Had he been otherwise, however, he might have had troops of friends, (who long since abandoned him,) while falling into the "sere and yellow leaf" of age, and have revelled in honors; but he would not have been what he is—*a man, in the midst of political profligacy and corruption, fit to [illegible] and save a great Republic.*

[illegible]ders will easily infer from what we have [illegible]r. Calhoun is no politician, in the sense [illegible]enerally used. He neither understands [illegible] the wires, nor to pull them. Despi[illegible]on and trickery of all kinds, he wields [illegible]pon for success in his measures and as[illegible]in his councils, and that is—outright, [illegible]t, naked truth. Yet it might have been [illegible]e for him, if only for the purposes of defence, [illegible]essed more of that art, which, in public [illegible]es results, whilst affecting to be indif[illegible]o them, secretly instigates and [illegible]s and causes, and when the ef[illegible]cries out—"behold the people!" [illegible]lment in conducting the affairs of [illegible]rary to its genius and spirit. Dis[illegible]e are the mean resorts of con[illegible]or meditated treachery to the [illegible] courts or harems but are not [illegible]ppreciation by the people, of [illegible]e measures, which are abso[illegible]eir proper control. He who [illegible]ides in their capacity for self [illegible]l openly and fairly with them. [illegible]on the great principles of truth [illegible] fails to convince the people [illegible]s policy to prevail, he will doubt [illegible] enforce them, or deprecate the un[illegible]tries which obscure them from their [illegible] will not doubt the people. He will wait [illegible] patience he will possess his soul. He [illegible]n, if necessary, beneath the people's [illegible]ent that their sense of justice and cor[illegible]ctation of their interests and honor, will, [illegible]ong, lift him up again, and even for his humilia[illegible] they will remember him. This is statesmanship. This is true patriotism. To serve the people [illegible] the people serve you—to magnify them when [illegible]ey exalt you—to laud their omnipotence when their omnipotence is your glory, and their favor your crown; is an easy task, that repays sweetly in the performance. But to dare to be right when the people are wrong, and to face them in frowns—to serve on when your services are slighted or spurned—to feel their power pressing down to your ruin, whilst bad men and bad counsels hurry them on in a career of folly and iniquity—to see that purest reward of a high ambition, ("that last infirmity of noble minds,") your good name, belied, trampled on and cursed—and yet to hold on to truth—and hold it up and push it on, inch by inch, until it moves and spreads and flames in the popular mind, and saves the land—this is statesmanship, this is true patriotism. The politician knows nothing of it, and perhaps despises it. He laughs in his sleeves at the simplicity and folly of those whom, by his intrigues and measures, he may have driven into such desperate experiments on the popular intelligence. Personal success is his principle, and expediency in all measures (excepting where professions of principle are expedient,) is his unscrupulous instrument to win his way. The statesman stands on great principles of liberty and government, and knows no success but in their ascendency, and no reward but in the blessings they impart to the country. Need we say to our readers that the statesman, as we have depicted him in character and fate, is John C. Calhoun.

Such is the man we uphold for the first office in the gift of the people of these United States, whom he has served for thirty one years consecutive in the councils of the Union. Of these services although affording a brilliant chapter for biography, we propose to say nothing. They extend over a long space through the most trying incidents, and stirring public events—from the last war, the declaration of which he penned, to his splendid career for the last ten years in the Senate of the United States. During so long a course of public services, of course he has committed errors; and it is possible that we are so feminine in our attachment as to love him the more for these very errors. They bring him nearer on a level with us in our common nature, whilst his moral excellencies draw him warmly to our hearts. We uphold him for the Presidency, not merely because we admire the statesman, but because we love the man. No one who has occupied or pretended to occupy the presidential chair, if our conception of his character is correct, can approach him in his domestic traits. Washington, in his personal dignity and pure and moral grandeur, stood like the solitary eagle on the mountain peak. The clouds of human tenderness and passion, moved far below him. Madison was correct, amiable and kind.—Monroe was blunt, yet considerate and honorable. But neither Washington, Madison nor Monroe had children; and the hidden but gushing streams of parental love never flowed over and softened their natures. Of other living men who have occupied or aspired to the Presidency, we will say nothing, although we might say a great deal in commendation.—We wish to see in the White House the same virtues which make the cottage happy. We wish to see in the Presidency those principles of morality, which bring order and peace every where actively bearing on all its duties. On these principles, not only the happiness, but the liberties of the people depend. Without them, in the high places of power and dominion, the rights and interests of the people are rendered subordinate to the ambition of unprincipled aspirants; and to gamble them away—to profess and falsify professions—to seem to do, yet not to do—to have measures without principles, and abuses without correction, and expediency in every thing, and clear, decided honesty in nothing—becomes the model of statesmanship, and the habitual but contemptible practices of public men. Republics are built on the higher virtues, and the people must have them actively engaged in the administration of their affairs, or their liberties must fall. Give us honesty in our government, give us honesty and courage to make honesty rule without being duped, and effectual in all its departments, without regard to consequences. Then if errors are committed, errors will correct themselves. Good measures will produce all their good; and bad ones be bereft of half their evil. Confidence, now long lost, will once more return amongst us; confidence in our rulers will give us confidence in each other, and an abiding sense that truth, justice and the fear of God, reign in our national councils, will bring repose and peace to our distracted and suffering country.

Removal.

THE Office of the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court has been removed to the brick building two doors above the Carolina Inn, and is now kept in the room adjoining the Superior Court Clerk's office.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Decr. 20, 1842. 91...P

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS MCALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

Proposals

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 30th of June, 1847, in North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 13th day of April, 1843, (to be decided by the 15th day of May) on the routs and in the manner and time hereinafter specified, viz:

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

2944 From Aqualla, (on Shoal creek, in Haywood county,) by Wm F. McKee's (in Macon county,) to Jamesville, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Aqualla every Tuesday at 1 p m; arrive at Jamesville next day by 7 p m.

Leave Jamesville every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Aqualla next day by 12 m.

2945 From Gravelly Hill or Elizabethtown to the house of Robert Melvin, on Turnbull Creek, in Bladen county, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 1 p m; arrive at R. Melvin's same day by 8 p m.

Leave R. Melvin's every Tuesday at 5 a m; arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 12 m.

2946 From Hillsboro' by Rock Creek and Long's mills, to Ashborough, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Ashboro' next day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Hillsboro' next day by 6 p m.

2947 From Jefferson to Marion, Virginia, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jefferson every Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m.

Leave Marion every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Jefferson same day by 6 p m.

2948 From Lexington by Thompson's store, Guilford county, to the house of Smith and Barringer, upon the Yadkin river, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Smith' and Barringer's same day by 11 a m.

Leave Smith and Barringer's Saturday 1 p m; arrive at Lexington same day by 6 p m.

2949 From Lewisburg to Cooley's Store, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lewisburg every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Cooley's Store same day by 11 a m.

Leave Cooley's Store every Friday at 1 p m; arrive at Lewisburg same day by 6 p m.

2950 From Roxborough to Pleasant Hill, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxborough every Saturday at 8 a m; arrive at Pleasant Hill same day by 11 a m.

Leave Pleasant Hill Saturday at 12 m; arrive at Roxborough same day by 3 p m.

2951 From Shelby to South Point, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at South Point same day by 5 p m.

Leave South Point Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Shelby same day by 5 p m.

2952 From Shelby to Yorkville, S. C., 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Shelby every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Yorkville every Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p m.

2953 From South Washington by the house of Isham Armstrong, to Wilmington, 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave South Washington every Thursday at 7 a m; arrive at Wilmington same day by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Friday at 7 a m; arrive at South Washington same day by 6 p m.

2954 From Turkey Creek by Spring Creek, Fine's Creek and Crabtree, to Waynesville, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Turkey Creek every Friday at 11 a m; arrive at Waynesville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Waynesville every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Turkey Creek same day by 1 p m.

2955 From Wilkesboro' by Deep Gap, to Counsel's Store, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Counsel's Store same day by 6 p m.

Leave Counsel's store every Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified.

2. Post Office blanks, and mail bags, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with the a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a duo propotion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

6. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. The payments will be made though drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

8. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time, to wit: the 13th April next at 3 p m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, nor adjudged to be extravagant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiary bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

14. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the witten certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guaranties that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, p m.

16. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 7, 1843.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Jan. 11, 1842. 96....12w.

Removal.

ROBERT R. TAYLOR

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his STORE to the house lately occupied as the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," next door south of the Mansion House. He has on hand a general assortment of GOODS of choice quality, which he will be glad to sell on low terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

Jan. 17, 1843. 95...F

Old Point-Comfort

RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...r

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Deputative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...ly